## A Good Year for the Crops.

Crop reports from thirty-seven States and four Territories show that, with the exception of the hay, grain, and in some cases the fruit crops, an abundant harvest will be forthcoming. The condition of the crops in each State is shown by the following recapitulation:

ALABAMA.—Cotton, although the decrease in land cultivated is marked, is expected to yield an average crop. The acreage of corn and oats has been increased.

ARKANSAS.—Winter wheat, with a very large increase in acreage, will soon be harvested. Corn and oats also show large increase. Cotton planting is going on, with perhaps a slightly decreased area.

CALIFORNIA.—The largest increase is in the acreage devoted to vines and barley, which are thriving. Wheat and oats will be about as last year.

COLORADO.—The wheat acreage has been increased one-third, with promise of a corresponding yield. Crops in Southern Colorado give way to the cattle interest, which is in fine condition.

CONNECTICUT.—The kitchen garden, the dairy and the orchard are gradually leading to smaller grain crops. These interests are in a good condition. Much land will be devoted to potatoes.

DAKOTA.—This great grain-growing State promises an increase in its yield of wheat and oats of twenty-five per cent. Barley is also being planted.

DELAWARE.—The farmers' work is very backward. The crop of corn and wheat will be about the average. The peach and small fruit crop has been badly damaged, if not destroyed.

FLORIDA.—The cotton crop, through the use of fertilizers, is expected to yield ten or fifteen per cent. increase. A good crop of oats and a large yield of corn are expected.

GEORGIA.—Various causes have led to a slight decrease in cotton acreage, with a large increase in food crops, principally, corn and oats. Rice and sugar cane are about the average.

ILLINOIS.—Winter wheat has not been damaged as much as was feared, and the average yield is promised. An increased acreage in rye and oats is under cultivation.

INDIANA.—The winter wheat generally was badly injured by frost, and a short crop is expected. Barley is also injured. Corn and oats show an increase. Fruit, except apples, will give a small yield.

IOWA.—The wheat yield will be about the average, but this crop is giving way to corn, oats, barley, flax and hay, which promise large returns. Cattle and hog raising are attracting much attention.

KANSAS.—The outlook for all grain has never been better. The acreage of winter and spring wheat, corn and rye has increased from 30 to 100 per cent. Sheep raising is a growing interest.

KENTUCKY.—Winter wheat shows a larger acreage; crop in good condition. Corn and oats will be planted more than last year. Tobacco remains as last year. There will be a fair crop of peaches.

LOUISIANA.—Cotton planting has been retarded; the acreage will probably not change much. The sugar cane, except in overflowed places, is generally in very good condition, with the usual acreage. Corn will show some increase.

MAINE.—Snow and ice have not permitted farmers to do much yet. Hay and potatoes are expected to yield largely. Oats and wheat will be sown to some extent.

MARYLAND.—More than the average crop of wheat and corn is promised. Tobacco will remain about the same. The fruit crop has been nearly destroyed by frost.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Grains generally are promised about the average. Hay, potatoes and tobacco show a slight increase. The dairy interests are being extended.

MICHIGAN.—Wheat, oats, corn, rye and barley, with about the same acreage, are looking well. The forest fires cleared much land, making farming somewhat easier, and the sufferers were plentifully supplied with seed.

MINNESOTA.—Large crops are expected, with an increased acreage of fifteen per cent. in wheat and five per cent. each in corn and amber cane.

MISSISSIPPI.—The yield of cotton is expected to be as large as the big crop of 1881. Seven-eighths nearly of the flooded districts will be planted. The prospects for corn and oats are unusually flattering, with an increased acreage.

MISSOURI.—Winter wheat is unusually advanced, with largely increased acreage, and in good condition. Oats, corn and potatoes were never more promising.

NEBRASKA.—Corn promises the largest increase, estimated by some at fifty per cent. Small grains show an increase and good condition. Hogs and cattle have wintered well.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The season is backward and very little plowing has been done. Large crops of hay and potatoes are expected. Some disposition is shown to increase the acreage of wheat.

NEW JERSEY.—Hay and clover have generally been much injured. A light increase in wheat, rye, oats and corn, and a decrease in tobacco are reported. A good crop of fruit is expected.

NEW YORK.—Winter wheat will show a short crop. More oats and about the same barley have been planted. Dairy industry is extending. Hops have been injured ten per cent. The Hudson valley peach crop is a failure; other fruits, except cherries, promise well.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The cotton, with the use of fertilizers, will probably be an average crop. There is a large increase in the area devoted to corn. The rice areage has been doubled. Fruit prospects are good.

OHIO.—Injury to winter wheat, despite increased acreage, will prevent more than an average crop. Oats and potatoes show some increase. Meadows have been injured. Dairy and fruit interests look well.

OREGON.—Fall wheat averages beter than 1881. Spring wheat and oats will be about the same. The sheep increase is large. Railroad construction is increasing the general acreage.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Notwithstanding an increase in general acreage, it is believed that grain and hay will not give average returns. Corn, oats, potatoes and tobacco are more extensive.

RHODE ISLAND.—Corn and potatoes show an increase in acreage. Grass is looking well. Farm labor is scarce.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Cotton looks well, with a slightly diminished acreage. Winter wheat and oats show a very large increase. Rice promises not more than half the usual crop.

TENNESSEE.—The planting of cotton is increasing. The prospects of winter wheat are endangered by fly and rust. Fruit prospects are flattering. Grass is above the average.

TEXAS.—Wheat promises a yield over that of last year. Corn and oats look well, and the acreage has been extended. Cotton is in good condition. Stock raising interests are prosperous.

UTAH.—Spring wheat, oats and barley are in prime condition, with ten per cent. more acreage. Corn and potatoes will be largely planted. Fruit was never more promising.

VERMONT.—Grass, potatoes, oats and corn will probably show an increased acreage. The dairy industry is growing. The maple sugar crop has fallen off one-third.

VIRGINIA.—Tobacco is promising; there may be a slight decrease from the average. Winter wheat and oats will be about as last year. The corn acreage is smaller. Fruits have been much damaged. Labor is scarce.

WASHINGTON.—The acreage of wheat is increasing and a large yield is expected. Oat production promises well. Hop-growing is increasing.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Winter wheat, with the same acreage, will show double the yield of 1881. Corn and oats are more generally planted. Fruits have been much damaged.

WISCONSIN.—This State is losing ground as a wheat producer. Barley is the main crop this year, and a very large crop is expected. Spring wheat shows some increase, with good prospects. Stock raising is attracting attention.

WYOMING.—Emigration has increased the area devoted to spring wheat, rye and barley. The mild winter favored cattle, and a large increase in the herds is reported.

# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Eastern and Middle States.

A NEW YORK daily paper publishes dispatches from thirty-seven States and four Territories concerning the present condition of the crops. The reports show that despite frosts, floods and a backward spring the general condition of the crops, with few exceptions, is indicative of an abundant harvest. The small grains promise well. Winter wheat will give an increased yield in nearly every State except Indiana, Ohio and New York, and in the last-named State only will less than the average crop be produced. Spring wheat is much more flattering in its promise, the increase being especially marked in the great grain States west of the Mississippi. In some of the old grain States other grains are replacing wheat—barley, oats and rye especially. In all these there are indications of a large crop. Corn shows a large increase in nearly every State where it is cultivated. Cotton is expected to give at least an average crop, notwithstanding the floods and other drawbacks. Except in a few cases the sugar cane crop is looking splendidly. The average crops of rice and tobacco will probably be secured. Hay and grass crops have been much injured throughout the country, and a light yield is generally expected. The fruit crops have been the chief sufferers, frosts having about destroyed them in several localities.

SEXTON defeated Schaefer in a cushion carrom billiard match for $5,000 in the New York Academy of Music, making 600 points to his opponent's 539.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, the eminent American essayist and poet, died suddenly the other day at his home in Concord, Mass., of pneumonia. Mr. Emerson was born in Boston May 25, 1803, graduated from Harvard college, and was ordained a Unitarian minister. In 1832 he resigned from the church in which he was officiating, and after a tour through Europe began his career as a lecturer. He published several volumes of philosophical essays and contributed many articles to magazines. His last appearance in public was at Longfellow's funeral.

THE remains of Ralph Waldo Emerson were laid at rest in Concord, Mass., with simple ceremonies.

MRS. SCOVILLE, Guiteau's sister and wife of the assassin's counsel, lectured the other night in New York to an audience of about eighty persons. The lecture was mainly devoted to her brother, whom she declared insane, and to religious subjects.

JAMES TRETHWAY, a tramp, was refused lodging by Henry Ames, living in the outskirts of Carbondale, Pa. Shortly afterward Ames, while going from his house to the barn, was shot and mortally wounded by Trethway; and Ames' wife, upon reaching her husband, was also shot by the tramp, receiving a mortal wound.

SOME one sent two infernal machines in the shape of parcels containing explosive material to William H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field through the New York city mail; but while still in possession of the postoffice officials both parcels exploded, luckily, however, without doing any injury. The parcels contained gun cotton, sulphuric acid and other chemicals, and were so arranged that when opened suddenly they would explode. A parcel of a similar character, intended evidently for Mr. Walling, superintendent of the New York police, was left by mistake in the basement of the house of a gentleman who lives near the superintendent and who strikingly resembles him in features. That parcel also exploded without doing any injury.

### South and West.

LATER reports put the number of lives lost by the burning of the steamer City of Sanford, near Jacksonville, Fla., at nine.

STANISLAUS METAS, aged nine, arrived at Safford, Arizona, from Stevens' sheep camp with the following dreadful story of the recent Indian massacre: "Before daylight the Indians attacked the camp while we were all asleep. My father and five other men attempted to get their guns, but were too late. The Indians rushed in from all sides and overpowered them before a shot could be fired. The work of slaughter then began. An Indian put the muzzle of his gun against the head of one man and fired, blowing his brains against the door and walls. I saw them kill my mother and two brothers by beating their brains out with stones. They killed five persons, and tied my father and tortured him most dreadfully. He begged them to spare him, but they only tortured him the more, and finally they split his skull with an ax. An Indian squaw, the wife of one of four friendly Apache sheep herders who worked with us, saved my life by holding me behind her and begging them to spare me. When all the Mexicans were dead except me the Indians left." The squaw who arrived with the boy said there were ninety-three Indians in the attacking party. The outbreak is the most disastrous which ever occurred in Arizona, not less than forty persons having been killed.

THE town of Galeyville, in Arizona, just over the New Mexico line, has been burned and completely destroyed by Apache Indians. Thirty white people were killed.

WHILE a freight train was crossing a creek near Carbon Hill, Ohio, a trestle gave way, dropping the engine into the water. The engineer and fireman—father and son—were instantly killed, and the head brakeman received fatal injuries.

AT Yanceyville, N. C., Postmaster Felix Roan shot and killed Nathaniel Johnston, mortally wounded George Williamson, Jr., and was himself shot in the leg by the latter. All the parties to the tragedy were prominent citizens, and the trouble seems to have originated in some pleasantries indulged in at Mr. Roan's expense concerning his appointment as postmaster.

THE Tennessee Republicans have renominated Governor Alvin Hawkins.

CHARLES THOMAS (colored), convicted at Dover, Del., of attempted criminal assault, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of five years, to pay a fine of $500, to stand one hour in the pillory, and to receive thirty lashes with the cat-o-nine-tails.

A CROWD of armed men broke into the jail at Fairview, Ky., took out two desperate characters—the Court brothers, aged nineteen and twenty-four respectively — confined on the charge of murder and hanged them to a tree. And on the same day at Lake City, Col., Geo. Betts and Jim Brown, confined in jail for killing a sheriff, were taken out by 100 masked men and hanged to a bridge.

THREE colored men—Pleasant Adams, Joe Burton and Richard Bates—were hanged at Greenville, S. C., for setting on fire the Academy of Music in that place in December, 1879.

ONE of the boilers on the steamer Marion, used in cleaning out the Wateree river, South Carolina, exploded with terrible effect. She had on board a picnic party of about forty persons. Miss Minnie Henry was instantly killed; Misses Mattie and Nannie Henry and Orville Stiles were missing and supposed to be drowned; Thomas Richardson (colored), one of the crew, was drowned and five other persons were injured.

FRANK FISHER, a negro who had brutally assaulted a thirteen-year-old girl at Galion, Ohio, was forcibly taken from the jail at that place and hanged in the presence of about five thousand persons.

FIVE men at Hickory, N. C., assaulted a policeman, and in the struggle he shot three of his assailants and two spectators.

ALL the ranches in Sulphur Springs valley, Arizona, have been burned by the marauding Apaches.

### From Washington

PRESIDENT ARTHUR and members of the cabinet attended the review of troops at Fortress Monroe. General Hancock presented the military graduates with their diplomas.

UNITED STATES troops under Colonel Forsyth had a fight with the murderous Apaches in Arizona. The troops had several of their number killed and wounded, and six of the Indians were killed.

THE scene which occurred between ex-Secretary Blaine and Congressman Belmont at the close of the former's examination before the House foreign affairs committee in regard to the Peruvian scandal created considerable excitement. Mr. Blaine charged Mr. Belmont with misquoting his (Blaine's) dispatches and charged the congressman with untruthfulness. Mr. Belmont retorted by calling Mr. Blaine "a bully and a coward."

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria; William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, minister resident to the Netherlands; Sergeant P. Stearns, of New Jersey, consul-general at Montreal; James A. MacKnight, of Utah, consul at St. Helena.

UP to April 22, 1882, there were 45,000 postoffices in the United States. This includes an increase within the past month of 250 offices, fully fifty per cent. of which is in the Southern States.

THE comptroller of the currency has authorized the Sellersville National bank, of Sellersville, Penn., to begin business with a capital of $55,000.

THE Senate has confirmed the nominations of Nicholas Fish, of New York, as minister to Belgium, and John M. Francis, of New York, as charge d' affaires to Portugal.

IN the conference between the committees from the Senate and the House on the postoffice appropriation bill the amendment restoring the franking privilege was rejected.

THE verdict of $100,000 awarded to Mr. Kilbourn in the suit against Mr. Thompson, late sergeant-at-arms of the House, for false imprisonment, has been set aside by a higher court.

THE coinage executed at the mints of the United States during April was 6,225,900 pieces of the value of $9,636,300.

THE secretary of the treasury has issued the 113th call for the redemption of bonds of the loan of July 17 and August 5, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent. from July 1, 1881.

FURTHER confirmations by the Senate: Adam Badeau, of New York, to be consul-general at Havana; Henry Slaght, of New York, consul at Prescott; J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, charge d' affaires to Denmark.

THE President decided to put down the Indian outbreak in Arizona as soon as possible, and has instructed the secretary of war to take prompt and vigorous measures to that end. Orders were issued for additional troops to proceed to the scene of the trouble in Arizona, and aid the troops there in preventing further acts of violence and bringing the hostiles to speedy justice.

THE following is the treasury statement of the national debt decrease during April:

| TOTAL DEBT. | |
|---|---|
| Principal | $1,945,526,809 03 |
| Interest | 11,898,370 05 |
| Total | $1,957,425,179 08 |
| Total cash in the treasury | 245,574,580 47 |
| DEBT LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY. | |
| May 1, 1882 | $1,711,850,598 61 |
| April 1, 1882 | 1,726,266,422 35 |
| Decrease of debt during month | 14,415,823 74 |
| Decrease of debt since June 30, 1881 | 128,748,213 37 |

THE following are the government's receipts for April, 1882, as compared with those of April, 1881:

| | 1882. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $17,862,836 | $17,056,636 |
| Internal revenue | 11,996,375 | 11,824,345 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,884,262 | 2,369,119 |
| Total | $34,743,473 | $31,250,100 |

### Foreign News.

HEAVY floods have done much damage to property in Manitoba, British America.

MR. BRADLAUGH has brought suit, in which he claims several thousand pounds damages, against the assistant sergeant-at-arms of the British house of commons in connection with the proceedings taken to eject him from the lobby of the house during the late session.

A DISPATCH from Gaspe, Quebec, says that great distress prevails on Anticosti Island. At Esquimaux Point twenty-six persons had died of scarlet fever, and the people on the island were out of provisions, and if not relieved soon would die of starvation.

THE marriage of Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, and Princess Helena, of Waldeck, took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The queen and other members of the royal family were present. The bridegrooms were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, and there were six bridemaids. The royal procession consisted of twelve carriages. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the chief officiating clergyman. The decorations in and around the chapel were rich and elaborate. The royal and princely persons, on alighting, proceeded through a covered way to waiting rooms which had been prepared for the occasion. The chapel was filled with a very brilliant assemblage of invited guests, among whom were the queen's ministers, with Mr. Gladstone at their head, leading members of the opposition in both houses of parliament, the diplomatic corps and military and naval officers of high rank, all in full uniform and many wearing decorations. At night Windsor was illuminated and a grand ball was given.

MR. LOWELL, United States minister, will preside at the ceremony of the opening of the Garfield house, in London, which institution was founded in memory of the late President Garfield as a home for working girls.

EARL COWPER has resigned the lord lieutenancy of Ireland.

THE British government having refused to intercede further in the case of Dr. Lamson, the American condemned to death in London for poisoning his brother-in-law, a student in an English school, he was hanged in the jail at Wandsworth. The condemned man exhibited much nervousness and distress on the gallows. At President Arthur's request a reprieve had been granted, and many affidavits setting forth the prisoner's insanity were presented, but the efforts to obtain a new trial proved unavailing.

Two mines intended for the destruction of the czar have been discovered in Moscow, Russia.

A DISPUTE has arisen between Brazil and Uruguay, and both nations are sending troops to their frontiers.

The court-martial trying the conspirators against Arabi Bey at Cairo, Egypt, sentenced forty-three of the accused to exile, and the rest, being civilians, were condemned by the civil authorities to be hanged.

ALBERT YOUNG, eighteen years old, was arrested near London for writing letters to Queen Victoria's private secretary threatening her life and that of her son, Prince Leopold, unless he was supplied with money. The boy is supposed to be insane.

A CORRESPONDENT says that during the recent attack on the Jews at Balta, Russia, at least thirty Hebrews were killed, many more were wounded and an immense amount of property was destroyed. The Jews defended themselves with such resolution that twenty of their assailants were killed.

A Moscow dispatch states that Koboseff Bogdanowitsch recently submitted to the authorities a plan for the illumination of the Kremlin palace with electric light. Inquiries were instituted, and it was discovered that the intention was to blow up the whole Kremlin during the festivities attending the coronation of the czar. At the man's residence there were found a number of peasants' caps, the crowns of which were filled with explosive material. It is supposed that these caps were intended to be thrown into the air in greeting to the czar, and that on falling to the ground their contents would have the effect of bombs. Bogdanowitsch and three hundred Nihilists have been arrested.

HANLAN, the Canadian oarsman, has won another rowing match on the Thames, easily defeating Trickett, the Australian.

TREMENDOUS snow storms have occurred in the Alps, and an earthquake shock has been felt in the Canton of Valais.

THE Middlesborough (England) ironworkers have struck for an increase of wages. Many thousand hands are affected by the strike.

## FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

### Senate.

Consideration of the Mississippi river improvement bill was resumed. Messrs. Garland, Jones and Kellogg withdrew their amendments and the bill was finally passed as reported. It appropriates $6,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river....Consideration of the Chinese bill was resumed. An attempt to strike out the section prohibiting any State from admitting Chinese to citizenship was defeated; an amendment defining the term "Chinese laborers" to mean skilled as well as unskilled laborers, was adopted.

A bill was passed authorizing the government of the United States to accept the invitation of the Netherlands to take part in a general colonial and export trade exhibition to be held in Amsterdam in 1883, and appropriating $7,000 in aid thereof....Mr. Slater spoke in favor of and Mr. Hawley against the House Anti-Chinese bill.

Mr. Beck moved to take up his bill to punish the unlawful certification of checks by national banks. The motion was lost by a tie vote—27 to 27. The vote was strictly a party one, save that Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Republicans and Messrs. Ingalls and Plumb with the Democrats....A bill repealing the law prohibiting ex-Confederate officers from appointment to positions in the army was the subject of a long political debate, but no action was taken.

By a vote of thirty-two yeas to nineteen nays the new anti-Chinese bill was passed substantially as it passed the House. The bill provides that from ninety days after its passage the coming of Chinese laborers to this country shall be suspended for ten years; that any master of a vessel who knowingly lands Chinese laborers in this country shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500 for each laborer, and the Chinese laborer himself shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year; Chinese laborers who came here before November 17, 1880, or who shall come before the expiration of ninety days after the passage of the bill are excepted; that the excepted Chinamen shall be registered by collectors of customs, and furnished with certificates to show their right to come to and go from the United States of their own free will; that Chinamen who are not laborers shall be identified by a certificate of the Chinese government to show that they are entitled to come to this country; that no Chinaman shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing such a certificate; that the credentials of diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese government traveling upon the business of that government shall be taken as equivalent to such certificates, and shall exempt them and their servants; that hereafter no State or United States court shall admit a Chinaman to citizenship; that the words "Chinese laborers" shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining. There are other sections providing for the punishment of making of false certificates and for the removal of Chinese who may come into the country by land contrary to the provisions of the act.

Mr. Saunders spoke on his joint resolution proposing a civil service reform amendment to the Constitution....The bill to establish a court of appeals was considered and explained ....The bill to repeal the discrimination against the appointment of ex-Confederates in the army of the United States was further discussed....Mr. Edmunds, by instruction of the committee on the judiciary, reported that the President has power to use the army to preserve order in the Territories.

### House.

The House adopted the resolution calling on the President to continue his efforts for the release of the American citizens imprisoned in Ireland....The House refused to take up the contested election case of Lynch against Chalmers, of Mississippi....A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on judiciary to make a full inquiry into the case of Andrew Devine, an official stenographer of the House, who was removed by the speaker, and into the validity of the action of the speaker, and report at any time with such recommendations as may be deemed proper.

The House refused to concur in Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill....A bill was reported providing for the payment of bounties to the officers and sailors on United States vessels under the command of Admiral Farragut.

The House resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Lynch versus Chalmers. Mr. Lynch the contestant and General Chalmers both made speeches in support of their claims and the question went over....The speaker laid before the House a message from the President respecting the cowboy troubles in Arizona and suggesting the use of the army as a posse comitatus to suppress the troubles, which was referred to the committee on military affairs with leave to report at any time.

The House, by a vote of 124 to 71, adopted a resolution declaring that James R. Chalmers was not elected and is not entitled to a seat in the Forty-seventh Congress from the Sixth district of Mississippi. It then, by a vote of 125 to 83, adopted a resolution declaring that John R. Lynch was entitled to the seat occupied by Mr. Chalmers. Mr. Lynch then came forward and was sworn in....The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was received and concurred in.

Bills were passed appropriating sums aggregating $1,450,000 for the erection of public buildings at Detroit, Jackson, Tenn., Denver, Col., Greensboro, N. C., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Lynchburg, Va., Peoria, Ill., and Galveston, Tex....Bills introduced: By Mr. Gibson, for the appointment of a commission of three engineers from the army to determine the best route for ship canals to connect the lakes with the Mississippi river and to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico across Florida, and appropriating $250,000 for expenses. By Mr. Cury, of Arizona, to transfer the bureau of Indian affairs from the interior to the war department. By Mr. Haskell, to amend the anti-polygamy act. It fixes the date of election, and provides that in prosecutions for polygamy or bigamy no person shall be incompetent as a witness by reason of any ceremony of marriage between the witness and the accused person, or because they have lived together, and that the act of the legislature of Utah incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints be annulled.

## Excursionists Killed on a Steamer.

Full particulars of the explosion of the steamer Marion on the Wateree river, with an excursion party of ladies and gentlemen, show that the disaster was even more terrible than was at first supposed. The party took the steamer at 9 A. M., there being twenty-three ladies and twelve gentlemen, and the crew, numbering ten persons, aboard.

At 11 o'clock, when the steamer was in midstream, the boiler exploded with a loud report. The entire excursion party were on the deck at the time, and near the engine-room. The scene when the smoke of the explosion died away beggars description. Men and women were seen senseless and bleeding upon the torn deck, others had been thrown into the hold by the jar, and others were buried under the broken planks. The steamer was almost thrown over on her side, but she righted herself, and such of the male passengers and crew as had not been disabled went manfully to work to save the wounded and helpless women.

The steamer was headed for shore, and before she could sink was run into shallow water. The force of the explosion blew off the entire upper deck. Many of the passengers were thrown into the water, but many more fell back on the deck, some being seriously hurt and others only slightly bruised. The captain and crew did brave work in saving the lives of the unfortunates, and but for their prompt action the number of victims would have been trebled.

The saddest feature of the explosion was the absolute extermination of a whole family, the Misses Henry, four sisters, who were among the most loved and popular young ladies in Richland county. They had been standing on the deck directly over the boiler, and the explosion spent its full force upon them. The youngest, Miss Alice, was killed instantly; Miss Minnie, the oldest, was thrown a great distance into the air, and fell into the water. She was one of the first picked up, and died in fifteen minutes. The third, Miss Jane, was picked up in the end of the hold, nearly every bone in her body broken. She lived long enough to murmur thanks to the young man who lifted her mangled body. The fourth, a lovely brunette of eighteen, was so scalded as to be almost unrecognizable.

Mr. Arnold Stiles, a middle-aged man, one of the organizers of the excursion, was killed, his arms being torn from his body. John Jacobsen and Hiram Tiller, colored boat hands, standing in the rear part of the steamer, were killed, it is supposed, by falling timbers. Colonel James Deshelles and Mr. Lawrence Adamson, who were standing near the Misses Henry, were also killed. Three other young ladies were lost. One of them was to have been married on the following Friday. The number of persons killed or fatally wounded reached eleven.

## How Weapons First Came to be Employed.

The idea of employing weapons for assault or defense was a logical result of the first contests that took place between man and man. In these contests the strongest man with his native weapons—his fists—was unconsciously the father of all arms and all armed strength, for his weaker antagonist would early seek to restore the balance of power between them by the use of some sort of weapon. The shorter armed man lengthened his striking power by the use of a stick, and found, after a time, the help its leverage and weight afforded him. The first case in which the chance selected, heavy ended staff or club showed that weight or hardness had its value, was a first step toward furnishing it with a strong head. Hence the blow of the fist was the forerunner of the crushing weapon. In the same way the pointed stick became the lance or dagger; and the thrown shaft, helped, as knowledge increased, by the bow or "throwing-stick," was the precurser of the dart and arrow. The character of the first weapon was largely determined by the nature of the materials from which they were derived, and their shape partly from this and partly from copying the forms of the weapons possessed by the animals the primitive men slew. Hence arises the general similarity in character and shape of the earliest tools from all parts of the world.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

"I don't believe there's going to be much of a war in Europe, after all," said Job Shuttle, as he threw his papers aside. "War in Europe, a great sight!" said the wife of his frugal board. "But there'll be war right here in this house, if you bring any more friends here to dine when I don't have anything but picked up codfish on the table." There was an immediate disbursement of funds for larder supplies.

A missionary writes from Fort Wrangell, Alaska, that in his vicinity the natives have a way of killing witches, and tells of an old woman accused of being the devil's agent, who was tied to a tree and starved for five days, then given salt water, and finally hacked to pieces with knives.

Said the lecturer—"The roads up these mountains are too steep and rocky for even a donkey to climb; therefore I did not attempt the ascent."

## Early Developed Power to Command.

The following list of great generals whose superior capacity was exhibited in early manhood, was compiled by the late Brevet Major-General Emory Upton:

Philip of Macedon, ascended the throne at twenty-two, was the conqueror of Greece at forty-five, and died at forty-seven.

Alexander the Great defeated the celebrated Theban band at Cheronea before arriving at the age of eighteen, ascended the throne at twenty, and conquered the world at twenty-five, and died at thirty-two.

Julius Cæsar commanded a fleet before Mitylene and distinguished himself before the age of twenty-two; completed his first war in Spain and was made consul before the age of forty; conquered Gaul, twice crossed the Rhine and twice invaded Britain before the age of forty-five; won the battle of Pharsalia and obtained supreme power at fifty-two. He died at fifty-six, the victor of five hundred battles and the conqueror of one thousand cities.

Hannibal was made commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian army in Spain at twenty-six, and had won all his great battles in Italy, concluding with Cannæ, at thirty-one.

Scipio Africanus, the elder, distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus at sixteen, and at twenty-nine overthrew the power of Carthage at Zama.

Scipio Africanus, the younger, had conquered the other Carthaginian armies and completed the destruction of Carthage at thirty-six.

Genghis-Khan achieved many of his victories and became emperor of the Monguls at forty.

Charlemagne was crowned king at twenty-six, was master of France and the larger part of Germany at twenty-nine, placed on his head the iron crown of Italy at thirty-two and conquered Spain at thirty-six.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great captain, had gained a great reputation and was made commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at forty-one.

Henry IV., of France, was at the head of the Huguenot army at sixteen, became king of Navarre at nineteen, overthrew his enimies and became king of France before the age of forty.

Montecuculi, at the age of thirty-one, with 2,000 horse, attacked 10,000 Swedes and captured all their baggage and artillery; gained the victory of Triebel at thirty-two; defeated the Swedes and saved Denmark at forty-nine; and at fifty-three defeated the Turks in the battle of St. Gothard.

Saxe was a marechal-de-camp at twenty-four, marshal of France at forty-four, and at forty-nine gained the famous victory at Fontenoy.

Vauban, the great engineer, had conducted several sieges at twenty-five, was marechal-de-camp at forty-three, and commissaire-general of fortifications of France at forty-five.

Turenne, passing through the grades of captain, colonel, major general and lieutenant general, became a marshal of France at thirty-two, and won all his distinction before forty.

The great Conde defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi at twenty-two, and won all his military fame before the age of twenty-five.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, was colonel at twenty-one, lieutenant-field-marshal at twenty-four, and shortly after general-field-marshal. He gained the battle of Zenta at thirty-four, and co-operated with Marlborough at Blenheim at forty-one.

Peter the Great of Russia, was proclaimed czar at ten years of age, organized a large army at twenty, won the victory of Embach at thirty, founded St. Petersburg at thirty-one, and died at the age of fifty-five.

Charles XII. completed his first campaign against Denmark at eighteen, overthrew 80,000 Russians at Narva before nineteen, conquered Poland and Saxony at twenty-four, and died at thirty-six.

Frederick the Great ascended the throne at twenty-eight, terminated the first Silesian war at thirty, and the second at thirty-three. Ten years later, with a population of but 5,000,000, he triumphed over a league of more than 100,000,000 of people.

Certes effected the conquest of Mexico and completed his military career before the age of thirty-six.

Pizarro completed the conquest of Peru at thirty-five and died at forty.

Lord Clive distinguished himself at twenty-two, attained his greatest fame at thirty-five and died at fifty.

Wolfe was conqueror of Quebec at thirty-two.

Napoleon was a major at twenty-four, general of brigade at twenty-five, and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six; achieved all his victories and was finally overthrown before the age of forty-four.

## General Winfield Scott at the Table.

Great in his exploits, great in his person, he was scarcely popular, but his heart was in proportion to his person. Six feet five and a half inches tall, weight 360 pounds; he had all the tenderness of a woman. Lavish of his money, often annoyed by the want of it, he never deferred a just debt nor turned his back upon a poor man. Lavish of his own life in battle, he was careful to the last degree of the lives of his soldiers. He justly won renown. Never failing in great things, he was to the last degree pettish in small things. Soup salted by the cook violated one of his maxims, that every man should season his own soup. If the soup—at his own table I mean—was salted by the cook he raised a row which made the best soup unsavory. Was the turkey stuffed with sage, thyme and chestnuts, all right. Marjoram was his abomination. If marjoram was there, farewell to any comfort with your turkey. The fish must be boiled to the exact bubble, or baked so that, floating in abundance of dark claret sauce, it showed the exact golden brown he fancied in the crumbs that garnished it. The parsley which adorned it must be duly adjusted or the fish would be cold before he would let you eat it. He would deliver a dissertation on the culinary art. A canvas-back duck had to be roasted to a turn, so that the blood would just trickle from the edge of the knife-blade, or the company was not feasted on canvas. Did one help him to a piece of roast beef not from the inter-costal, he would ask, did you take him and his guests for "boors?" The "salade," as he called it, even if only raw tomatoes, if it was not dressed a la mode Delmonico, or a la mode de la belle France, or by himself, was an offense. Yet he was singularly great; he was a scholar; had Shakespeare and the Bible by heart, and often quoted them in felicitous illustration. He would call, and insisted that others should call, clergy, and clerk, clark and jole, if you did not pronounce it jowl, he would almost howl. One of his aids once asking his permission to marry (aids have to ask their general's consent to do such things), the general asked the lady's name. "Miss Clark," was the reply. "Oh, yes," said the general, "for now you will be forced to say Clark or die." The lady is dead and the aide is dead now.—*Philadelphia Times.*

## The Sale of Longfellow's Works.

The sale of various works of his from 1839 to 1857 amounted to 325,550 volumes. From 1867 to 1881 there were sold 194,000 copies of his collected works, in four different editions. In 1881 more than 45,000 copies of his works were sold, and in the same year 15,000 copies of the "Birthday Book," edited by Miss Bates. It is estimated that in Great Britain and Ireland not less than 30,000 copies of his books are sold annually, this being far more than of any other living poet; while in Canada his books find a greater sale than those of any other four living poets combined.

BEWARE.—Do not let your Druggist palm off on you any new, cheap remedy for colds when you inquire for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, or you will be disappointed. Price 25 cents a bottle.

## SUNDAY READING.

### The True Gentleman.

The following sketch of the true gentleman was found in an old manor house in Gloucestershire, England, written and framed, and hung over the mantel piece of a tapestried sitting-room:

The true gentleman is God's servant, the world's master and his own man. Virtue his business; study his recreation; contentment his rest; and happiness his reward. God is his father; the church his mother; the saints his brethren; all that need him his friends. Devotion his chaplain, Christianity his chamberlain; sobriety his butler; temperance his cook; hospitality his housekeeper; Providence his stewart; charity his treasurer; pity his mistress of the house; and discretion his porter, to let in or out as most fit. This is the whole family, made up of the virtues, and he is the true master of the house. He is necessitated to take the world on the way to heaven, but he walks through it as fast as he can, and all his business by the way is to make himself and others happy. Take him in two words—a man and a Christian.—*Church Union.*

### Religious News.

It is said that five denominations have 250,000 members in Texas in a population of 750,000.

Four years ago in all North Dakota there was only one Presbyterian church; there are now nineteen.

Lord Cairns declares his belief that the revised edition of the New Testament will never be in general use in Great Britain.

In Mr. Spurgeon's church in London the regular hearers absent themselves one Sunday evening every three months, and the house is given up to strangers.

The number of Protestant communicants increased about 14,000 in the city of Berlin during the last year, owing largely to the labors of the city missionaries.

There are in the forty-five leading theological seminaries in the United States ninety-eight students who have decided to enter the foreign mission field, and 143 who will become home missionaries.

The auther of "There is a Happy Land," Mr. Arthur Young, is now living in Edinburgh, his native city, and is made happy by Mr. Moody's assurance that his hymn is sung throughout Christendom. He is seventy-five years of age.

Ten years ago the Central Presbyterian church in Denver, Col., was a missionary church. It now has a one-hundred-thousand-dollar church edifice, the finest between St. Louis and San Francisco; pays its pastor $5,000 and has a membership of 590.

The average value of college property to a member, down to 1880, among several religious bodies, is stated as follows: The Methodists averaged $1.74; the Baptists $3.82; the Presbyterians $3.90; the Congregationalists $6.93 and the Episcopalians $13.57.

The Lutherans in the Northwest number 400,000 communicants, with 3,000 churches and 1,800 ministers. Of the ministry only 242 preach in English. They have 331 congregations in the 18,000 communicants. There are five theological seminaries with eighteen professors and 254 students preparing for the ministry.

There are connected with Trinity parish, New York city, nineteen clergymen, and seven churches or chapels. Last year there were 1,048 baptisms in the parish, 495 confirmations, 227 marriages and 391 burials. The communicants number 4,465; scholars in Sunday-school 4,657. The contributions were $55,155; besides this $78,480 were expended.

The Northern churches are, it is said, expending from $800,000 to $1,000,000 yearly in churches and schools in the South, chiefly in schools. All the 1,500 colored Methodist-Episcopal churches are used as school-houses. As near as can be estimated, the principal denominations of the North have expended more than $13,000,000 in the South for school and church purposes in the last fifteen years.

## How a Mississippi Crevasse is Closed.

A correspondent describes the manner of closing a levee which had broken through on a plantation on the Mississippi. He says: A large supply of material, three by four and four by four joints, inch boards, bales of hay and empty bags having been collected, two men having a reputation for judgment, experience and skill are chosen captains with dictatorial powers. These divide the forces into two gangs, one for each side of the break. First, the broken ends of the levee are protected from further denudation by bracings of lumber and coverings of tarpaulin, and, when the nature of the ground will permit it, a row of stakes is driven outside the levee to prevent driftwood from washing through and hindering the work. Then, starting from points twenty or thirty feet from the break, so as to allow for accidents, four rows of piles made from the joists are driven firmly into the soil. These rows do not project directly across the crevasse, but at an angle of forty-five degrees from the inner side of the levee. Between the first and second row, and between the third and fourth, the distance is about three feet, while from the second to the third row is six feet. The piles themselves are driven three feet apart, and as fast as driven are firmly braced together by boards spiked on latterally and diagonally so as to strengthen them as much as possible, while loose boards laid upon these braces serve as platforms on which the men stand while at work. In this manner they feel their way along until the outer ends of the two cribs are within ten feet of each other, when the line is driven straight across and the two are connected together.

All this time great care is taken to allow free passage for the water between the stakes, and to disturb the bottom as little as possible; nevertheless, it often happens that the treacherous soil gives way and a big section of the crib goes sailing off into the field. In time, however, the circumvallation is completed and holds firm, and the process of filling in begins. First, the space between the first and second row of stakes is filled with armfuls of loose hay that is carefully matted together and weighted down with bags of earth. Through this the water leaks as through a sieve, but the rush of the current is stopped. Next, the broader space between the second and third row is packed solid with bags filled with earth, and rammed down till not a drop of water can ooze through. Finally, loose earth is shoveled and rammed upon the rear, until not only is the third compartment filled, but the bank slopes back fully ten feet beyond the inner row of piles; and not until then is the work declared safe and the crevasse conquered.

A singularly interesting case was lately referred to by the Brooklyn Eagle. It was told by Mr. W. A. Davenport, connected with the house of Messrs. Butler, Pitken & Co., 476 Broadway, New York, and concerned the marvelous cure of Mr. Ezra D. Clarkson, near Newark, N. J., of a terrible case of rheumatism, which other remedies had failed even to alleviate. He was on his way to a hospital when Mr. Davenport met him and induced him to try St. Jacobs Oil, with the result named.—Cleveland (O.) Practical Farmer.

When a man's business is rapidly running down, it is time for him to think of winding it up.

The Newark (N. J.) Sunday Call says: One of our Cincinnati exchanges cites the case of Mr. Haldeman, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who was cured of rheumatism by St Jacobs Oil His wife was cured of neuralgia by the same article, and every member of his family of some pain or ache by the Great German Remedy.

There are 285 persons or firms in Washington engaged in prosecuting claims before the pension bureau.

## PRESENTIMENTS.

### An Investigation of the Causes of These Dark Forebodings Which Make Powerful Men Weak.

[Golden Rule.]

Much apprehension has been occasioned throughout America from the announcement made by Professor Proctor that the return in nineteen years of the great comet of last summer will cause the destruction of the earth. But while people are becoming so strangely exercised over this announcement, an event of far more serious importance, which is taking place to-day, seems to be almost wholly overlooked. The nature of this most vital subject can be better explained by relating the following experiences:

Bishop E. O. Haven, known to the entire land, was unaccountably awakened one night out of a sound sleep, and lay awake until morning. His mind seemed unusually active, and he not only reviewed his past life, which had been an eventful one, but laid extensive plans for the future. He did not feel especially ill, but could not account for the unusual activity of his brain, nor for the restlessness which seemed to possess him. In the morning he had but little appetite, but was apparently well in other respects. In a few days, however, he began to feel restless and morbid, although he tried earnestly to overcome the feeling which had taken possession of him. But try as he would the shadow of some evil seemed to follow him, and he was conscious of a gradual sinking and wasting away of all his physical faculties. He had been an earnest and diligent worker, and in his zeal frequently over-taxed his strength, and being absorbed in his duties failed to observe the common symptoms with which he was afflicted, thus permitting the work of destruction to go on unheeded. But the end finally came in a most peremptory manner. Shortly before his death he wrote a letter—the last one he ever indited—in which he spoke as follows: "A belief that death is near affects different minds differently, but probably all who are in a fair condition of physical and mental strength instinctively shrink from it with an indefinable dread and horror. A dying man is no more able of himself to foresee his own destiny or the destiny of those he leaves than he was before he began to die."

The recent sad and sudden death of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter is one of the most serious warnings ever given in the long list of innumerable cases of fatal neglect. It is not sufficient to say that many other brilliant men, including Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wood, Wilson and Carpenter, were swept away by the same fatal trouble. The question is, were these men sufficiently careful of their health and could they have been saved? The Albany *Argus*, in speaking of Mr. Potter's sudden illness and death, says:

"One of the physicians who attended Mr. Potter here was interviewed last evening. He stated that Mr. Potter's inability to converse had for some time served to baffle the physicians in their efforts to determine the root of his illness. It seems, however, that Mr. Potter, some two years ago, suffered a slight attack of kidney disease. Unwise dependence upon a robust constitution and naturally perfect health, and neglect of proper clothing, doubtless sowed the seeds of a disease that needed but some such personal neglect as that of Tuesday morning to develop. From the symptoms at first shown, it was thought that his only trouble was nervous prostration; but his long continuance in a semi-unconscious state led to the belief that his illness was seated in a chronic difficulty more mysterious and dangerous."

Up to the latter part of last year Mr. Edward F. Rook, a member of the New York stock exchange, was doing business in Wall street, New York. He had everything to encourage him and make life happy, but was the victim of unaccountable uneasiness. His experience as described by one who knew, was as follows: "At unexpected times, and on occasions when he had the greatest reason to feel joyous he was irritable and haunted with strange feelings of discontent. He endeavored to check these feelings and appear pleasant, but it required a great effort to do so; after which he would again relapse into his former morbid mood. This feeling continued for a number of months, when he became conscious of an added sensation of lassitude. He was tired even when resting, and although experiencing no acute pain, had dull, aching sensations in his limbs and various parts of his body. Shortly afterward his head began to ache most frequently and his stomach failed to digest properly. Being told that he was suffering from malaria he consulted an eminent physician, who informed him that his kidneys were slightly affected, and gave him medicine to restore them. But he grew worse instead of better. He then consulted other eminent doctors of another school and was informed that he had a brain difficulty somewhat in the nature of a tumor, but in spite of all efforts to the contrary he continued to grow worse. At this time his condition was terrible. What were at first simple symptoms had developed to terrible troubles. He was flushed and feverish, constantly uneasy, and yet always weary. He had an intense appetite one day and very little the next. His pulse was irregular, his breathing labored, and every moment of existence was a burden. These disastrous symptoms continued, his face and body became discolored, his heart was irregular in its action, and his breath came in short, convulsive gasps. He grew constantly worse, notwithstanding the utmost precautions of his friends, and finally died in the greatest agony. After his death an examination as to its actual cause was made, when his brain was found to be in a perfect condition, and the reason of his decease was of an entirely different nature."

The experiences which have been cited above all had a common cause and were each the result of one disease. That disease, which so deceitfully, yet surely removed the people above mentioned was Bright's disease of the kidneys. In the case of Mr. Rook the examination after death, while showing the brain to be in perfect condition, revealed the terrible fact that he was the victim of a slight kidney trouble, which had gone on unchecked, until it resulted in acute Bright's disease. The leading physicians and scientists of the world are fast learning that more than one-half the deaths which occur are caused by this monstrous scourge. It is one of the most deceitful maladies ever known to the human race. It manifests itself by symptoms so slight and common as to seem unworthy of attention; and yet these very insignificant symptoms are the first stages of the worst complaint known in the history of the world. Thousands of people have died from troubles that are called heart disease, apoplexy, pnuemonia, brain fever and similar diseases, when it was in fact Bright's disease of the kidneys. The ravages of this disease have been greatly increased from the fact that until recent years no way was known to prevent its beginning nor check its increase when it had become once fixed upon the system. Within the past two years, however, we have learned of more than four hundred pronounced cases of Bright's disease, many of them much worse than those above described, and most of whom had been given up by prominent physicians, who have been completely cured. The means used to accomplish this end has been Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., a remedy that has won its way into the confidence of the public solely upon the remarkable merits it possesses. As a result, it is more widely used and thoroughly praised than any medicine which has ever been before the American public. Indeed there is not a drug store in the entire land where it cannot be found.

Although Bright's disease is so common in cities, it is still more prevalent in the country. When eminent physicians in the largest cities are not able to recognize Bright's disease, it is only natural that in the country, where there are few physicians of any kind, and those few so unacquainted with the disease as to call it by some other name, it should rage terribly and yet unknown to the ones who are suffering with it. Thousands of people can look back and recall the death of friends from what was supposed to be some common complaint, when it was really Bright's disease, AND NO ONE KNEW IT. The terrible pleuro-pneumonia, which has been so dreaded, is usually the result of uremic or kidney poison. Lung fever can be traced to a similar source. Most cases of paralysis arise from the same difficulty, as well as innumerable fevers, lung, throat, head and bowel troubles. A vast number of ladies have suffered and died from complaints common to their sex called, perhaps, general debility, when, could the real cause have been known, it would have been found to be Bright's disease, masquerading under another name. In marked contrast to the sad cases which have been above described are the experiences of many prominent people who were as low as any of the persons mentioned, but who were remarkably restored to former health and vigor by this same remedy. Among this number are the following prominent names: Colonel John C. Whitner, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Larrabee, Boston, Mass.; General C. A. Heckman, Philipsburg, N. J.; Rev. D. D. Buck, D.D., Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. F. A. McManus, Baltimore, Md.; Edwin Fay, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. A. C. Kendrick, LL.D., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Matthews, Portland, Mich.; C. W. Eastwood, New York; Dr. A. A. Ramsay, Albia, Iowa; Chancellor C. N. Sims, D.D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. S. P. Jones, Marienette, Wis.; T. S. Ingraham, Cleveland, O.; Henry T. Champney, Boston, Mass.; Elder James S. Prescott, North Union, O., who is a prominent member of the Shaker community, and many others.

To all candid minds the force of the above facts must come with special power. They show the importance of promptness and attention to the first symptoms of disordered health before disease becomes fixed and hope departs. They show this can successfully be done, and that the dangers which await neglect can only with difficulty be removed.

## Robbing Jewelers' Salesmen.

The salesmen who travel for jewelry houses, and who frequently carry in their trunks large quantities of valuable goods, used often to be robbed at hotels, or by thieves changing the checks for their luggage. Of course they are liable to robbery now, but the danger of it has been much diminished since the formation, about three years ago, of the Jewelers' Protective union, which has inspired the thieves with a wholesome dread of its powers. This organization, which includes all the principal dealers in the United States who employ travelers, has now about $50,000 in its treasury, and has already been the means of sending eight thieves to State prison. It is supported by dues proportioned to the number of travelers which each firm employs, and it is prepared to spend any amount of money necessary to hunt down and convict the thief who robs one of its members. Whenever a salesman starts out on a business tour, his name and route are reported to the president of the union, who in turn notifies a detective agency, which has branches in all the principal cities.

To protect traveling salesmen who have valuables with them in sleeping cars, alarm watches have been invented which make a startling noise when any package attached to them is disturbed. As a rule, however, such salesmen depend more for security upon "sleeping with one eye open" than upon any artificial aids of this sort. An invention has just been made by a well known scientific man in France that may prove a valuable protection against the robbery of jewelry trunks in hotels. It is a trunk made with a galvanic battery under a false bottom, and so constructed, it is said, that when it is "set" for the purpose, a thief cannot touch the lock or any metal work about the trunk without receiving a terrific shock, by which he will be temporarily paralyzed. He not only cannot continue his attempt at robbery, but will be riveted to the trunk until some one comes and relieves him by arrest. The rightful owner can open the trunk at any time without danger, by using a key which is a non-conductor and breaks the electric current.

### Alternately Shaken and Scorched

By the paroxysms of chills and fever, the wretched sufferer for whom quinine has been prescribed essays in vain to exterminate the dreadful disease with that hurtful palliative, which at best only mitigates the violence of the fits, and eventually proves highly injurious to the system. In order to effect a thorough cure of malarial fever, whether intermittent or remittent, or to render the system impregnable to its attacks, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be used daily. That this medicine is a searching eradicant of diseases generated by miasma, and a reliable safeguard against them, is a fact so widely recognized in this and other countries that to adduce evidence in support of it is unnecessary; but were it either essential or desirable to do so, it may well be supposed that from the testimony corroborative of its claims, which has been accumulating during the last twenty-five years and over, sufficient proofs might be gathered to convince the most inveterate skeptic.

THE most brilliant qualities become useless when they are not sustained by force of character.

### Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

LEISURE is sweet to those who have earned it, but burdensome to those who get it for nothing.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weakness. It is sold by druggists.

IT is astonishing how much easier it is to do evil than bear to be told of the evil we have done.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

THE feeble tremble before opinion, the foolish defy it, the wise judge it, the skillful direct it.

Send name and address to Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for cook book free.

A MAN cannot have an idea of perfection in another, which he was never sensible of in himself.

### On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

### The Frazer Axle Grease

Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

There is but one way to cure baldness, and that is by using Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair grower. As recently improved, it is the only dressing for the hair that cultured people will use.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

### Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS Jersey City, N. J.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

### HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

Edey's Carbolic Troches prevent all contagious diseases, such as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, and cure Coughs and Colds. Pleasant to the taste and a good disinfectant.

ALLEN'S Brain Food—cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs. $1—all druggists. Send for Circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av., N. Y.

## THE MARKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK. | | |
| Beef Cattle—Prime, live weight | 11½@ | 12¾ |
| Calves—Com'n to Choice Veals. | 9 @ | 11 |
| Sheep | 6¼@ | 7½ |
| Lambs | 7 @ | 8 |
| Hogs—Live | 7 @ | 7¼ |
| Dressed, city | 9¾@ | 9½ |
| Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy | 5 70 @ | 8 50 |
| Western, good to choice | 5 85 @ | 9 00 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red, new | 1 42 @ | 1 45½ |
| No. 1 White, new | 1 41 @ | 1 41½ |
| Rye—State | 97 @ | 97 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 92 @ | 98 |
| Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed | 85 @ | 89½ |
| Yellow Southern | 84 @ | 84 |
| Oats—White State | 61 @ | 64 |
| Mixed Western | 60 @ | 61½ |
| Hay—Prime Timothy | 90 @ | 95 |
| Straw—No. 1, Rye | 60 @ | 65 |
| Hops—State, 1881, choice | 22 @ | 23 |
| Pork—Mess, new, for export | 18 25 @ | 18 40 |
| Lard—City Steam | 11 20 @ | 11 20 |
| Refined | 11 40 @ | 11 40 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 6¾@ | 7¾ |
| Refined | 7¼@ | 7¾ |
| Butter—State Creamery, fine | 30 @ | 31 |
| Dairy | 27 @ | 28 |
| Western Im. Creamery | 23 @ | 30 |
| Factory | 20 @ | — |
| Cheese—State Factory | 13¼@ | 13½ |
| Skims | 2 @ | 6½ |
| Western | 8 @ | 12½ |
| Eggs—State and Penn | 17 @ | 17½ |
| Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl | 3 37 @ | 3 50 |
| BUFFALO. | | |
| Steers—Good to choice | 6 85 @ | 7 20 |
| Lambs—Western | 7 00 @ | 7 50 |
| Sheep—Western | 6 25 @ | 6 75 |
| Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers | 7 10 @ | 7 40 |
| Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring | 6 75 @ | 7 25 |
| Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth | 1 47 @ | 1 47 |
| Corn—No. 2 Mixed | 68½@ | 69 |
| Oats—No. 2 Mix. West | 47 @ | 47 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 90 @ | 90 |
| BOSTON. | | |
| Beef—Extra plate and family | 14 00 @ | 15 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 7¼@ | 7¾ |
| Hogs—City Dressed | 9½@ | 9⅜ |
| Pork—Extra Prime per bbl | 14 50 @ | 15 00 |
| Flour—Spring Wheat Patents | 8 00 @ | 9 25 |
| Corn—High Mixed | 94 @ | 95 |
| Oats—Extra White | 69 @ | 72 |
| Rye—State | 95 @ | 97 |
| Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine | 46 @ | 48 |
| Unwashed " " | 28 @ | 30 |
| WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. | | |
| Beef—Extra quality | 7 37½@ | 8 00 |
| Sheep—Live weight | 6½@ | 7½ |
| Lambs | 7¾@ | 8¼ |
| Hogs, Northern, d. w. | 9 @ | 9½ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good | 6 25 @ | 6 25 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 1 44½@ | 1 44½ |
| Rye—State | 97 @ | 97 |
| Corn—State Yellow | 69½@ | 69½ |
| Oats—Mixed | 56½@ | 56½ |
| Butter—Creamery Extra Pa. | 32 @ | 34 |
| Cheese—New York Full Cream. | 13½@ | 13½ |
| Petroleum—Crude | 6 @ | 7 |
| Refined | 7¾@ | 7⅝ |

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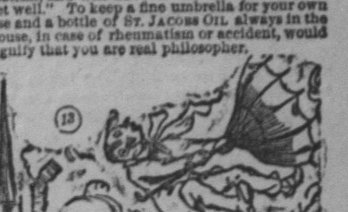
FACTS ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

Antiquarians say that the umbrella was invented shortly after the flood, and has been the least improved upon of all appliances for human comfort, the shape being now as it was in those youthful days of the world. An umbrella is much like a pigeon as to the question of possession—the last one who gets it owns it. The following facts about umbrellas—especially the last one—may serve every reader a splendid purpose sooner or later: To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but drippings of the rain, indicates courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies that "exchange is no robbery." To lend an umbrella signifies that "I am a fool." To carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men eyes and knock off men's hats, signifies "I am a woman." To go without an umbrella in a rain-storm shows I am sure of getting rheumatism, and will have to use ST. JACOBS OIL to get well." To keep a fine umbrella for your own use and a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL always in the house, in case of rheumatism or accident, would signify that you are real philosopher.



The following communication to the editor of the Salem (Mass.) *Register* shows how an artist treated his visitor: "I would have accepted your kind invitation to visit you in your new quarters with pleasure before this had not my old enemy, Mr. Rheumatism, pounced on me so suddenly. He arrived last Friday, and, without stopping to send up his card, rushed in and grasped me by the hand with such a grip that in a few hours my hand and wrist were so badly swollen and painful that I felt as though one of Mr. Hatch's coal teams had run over me. Mr. Rheumatism has been a constant visitor of mine for several years; he always swells and put on a great many airs, making himself at home, devouring my substance and leaving me poor in flesh and pocket. Last winter he came and stayed two months. I then decided that the next time he came I would change his diet. I was somewhat at a loss what to feed him with, but finally concluded to give him three square meals a day of ST. JACOBS OIL—morning, noon and night. This fare he is disgusted with, and is packing up his trunk and will leave by to-morrow or next day; says he cannot stop any longer, as he has pressing business elsewhere. He is a treacherous fellow, and he intends visiting some of our Salem friends; if he does, just give him the same fare that I did and he won't stop long. J. S. LEFAVOUR.

N Y N U—17

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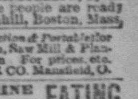

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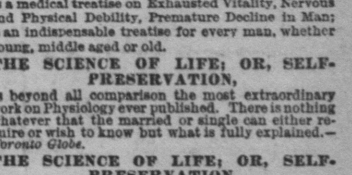


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